THE DISPATCH is the best advertising

medium in Western Pennsylvania. Try it.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY,

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Sinks Into a Squabble as to Which Side Captures Soldier Sympathy.

TANNER HAMMERING AWAY

At Bussey and Flinging Harrison's Promises Into His Teeth.

THE OFFICIAL RETORT DIRECT IS OUT.

A Wrangle That Degenerates Into Personnities-The Corporal's Knife Sharpened for a Democratic Kentuckian's Scalp-He Says the Records Give the Lie to Bussey-Apotheonry's Scales and Seven Cents a Day-What General Bussey Has to Say in Reply-Laws Quoted for Better Fairness Between Soldier and Soldier-Noble Also Comes Out.

Tanner is talking again. This time he is hot. But he doesn't arraign a silent administration any longer. An explanation of the overturning of his \$4-a-month-minimum order comes from the Interior Department. It says he was unfair to the pensioners getting over \$4 a month. It quotes law, and argues the case. Tanner says, however, that the records give the lie to some of General Bussey's statements. He likewise alludes to General Harrison's epigram on pension apothecary's scales, and leaves Bussey alone in his glory to weigh out on them 7 cents a day to the veterans. Secretary Noble is drawn into the wrangle

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Pension Commussioner Tanner was asked this afternoon whether he had anything to say respecting the recent decision of Assistant Secretary Bussey overruling the recent Commissioner's order of April 25 last, He said:

"It seems to be necessary, in the interest of truth, that I should pay a little attention to the honorable Assistant Secretary of the Interior, General Cyrus Bussey, in relation to his overruling of my order of April 25, in regard to those pensions rated at less than \$4 per month.

"As General Bussey refers to me as 'the tate Commissioner,' I may be pardoned for not being unduly bound by official etiquette. I feel less bound by it in the present instance by reason of the fact that

IT IS AN OPEN SECRET

in departmental circles here that the judicial reasons of 'Judge' Busser are the evolutions of the mind of a gentleman from Kentucky, who was appointed under the late administration on the labor force of the Patent Office, tried before the Civil Service on for Principal Examiner in the Pension Office, failed to pass, and was afterward appointed a member of the Pension Board of Appeals in the Secretary's office, salary \$2,000 per annum, to sit in judgment on the acts of the Commissioner of Pen-

"Having myself seen in his own handwriting his statement that he is a lifelong resident of Kentucky, and for 20 years editor of a Democratic paper, and his further statement a answer to the question if he had served in either the Union or the Confederate army or navy, that

BE SERVED IN NEITHER ARMY.

and, therefore, was particularly well qualified to do justice in a place in the Pension Office. I am not surprised that such a man should pronounce favorably on the presumed sufficiency of 7 cents a day pension for a veteran who, as a result of the contact with the miasma and foul water of the swamps, is now a sufferer from chronic diarrhea; but what I fail to comprehend is how General Bussey comes to permit himself to put his name to such a decision.

"He has little regard for General Harrison's declaration last fall, which thrilled every veterans heart when he said: It is no time to use the apothecary's scales when you come to weigh the services of the men who saved the nation.

BETTER GO IT ALONE "If it be the gait to weigh out 7 cents per lay for chronic diarrhea I had much rather General Bussey should be the weighmaster and have no assistance from me. I do not believe this decision will be permitted to stand. When they post themselves on the power the commissioner has, they will see that it too broadly gives the lie to all our promises for years past. I yesterday sent to the Pension Office for a copy of General Bussey's decision overruling my order of April 25, and found it had been withdrawn. I look for a revised edition. I arraign General Bussey for undertaking

to put me IN A FALSE POSITION. before the public. Such at least is the result of the wording of his decision, whether he intended to do it or not. He conveys the impression that the effect of my order of April 25 was to arbitrarily raise all pensioners on the rolls at less than \$4 per month (between 33,000 and 34,000) to \$4 per month. On the contrary, the order clearly shows to any one who reads it that the arbitrary part of it, and the whole of it, in fact, referred to cases allowed on and after the 27th of March-the day I took office.

"I determined that I would not issue a certificate for less than \$4 per month, if I had the power to prevent it. I looked into you can drop a man who is receiving \$2 per the law, and found that clearly and indis-putably I had the power. It is broadly putably I had the power. It is broadly that the ratings fixed by the modical stated that the ratings fixed by the medical boards are subject to revision by the Commissioner. No one will intelligently dispute that.

HIS POWER AND PURPOSE.

"I had the power to take up every case rated at less than \$4 per month, and order the certificate issued at \$4. I had broadly declared my purpose; I had nothing to conceal. I saved a vast amount of time and trouble by issuing that order. Then I gave verbal orders that those of the 33,-000 pensioned at less than \$4 per month who had an application on file for increase, accompanied by a certificate of medical examination held within a year, should have their claim adjudicated on that examination and go up to at least Washington, October 16.—George B. tee was appointed to prepare neces Squires, of Brooklyn, special agent of the scription books for that purpose.

verbally that to all the others should be sent an order for a medical examination, and abide the result on a like basis. I think most of them would have gone up

"There is plenty of law for it, General Bussey to the contrary notwithstanding. He says there is no precedent. I say that every Commissioner who has preceded me has left records of precedent, and when he makes that brash statement he simply succeeds in illuminating his ignorance."

AN OFFICIAL REPLY.

Bussey Gets Back at Tanner by Saying He Was Unfair to All Pensioners Getting Over \$4 a Month-Some

Law for It. WASHINGTON, October 16 .- The following authoritative statement has been prepared at the Interior Department in support of the action of Secretary Noble in rescinding Commissioner Tanner's order advancing pensions from \$2 to \$4 per month:

In view of the recent decision by the De-partment of the Interior relating to the authority of the Commissioner of Pensions arbi-trarily, on his own motion to re-rate some 33,-000 men by advancing their pension on his order from \$2 to \$4 per month, it is worthy of attention that section 4,005% of the Re-vised Statutes of the United States pro-vides that, "except in cases of permanent specific disabilities, no increase of pension shall be allowed to commence prior to the date of the examining surgeon's certificate estab-lishing the same, made under the pending claim for increase, and also that a rating made by the Commissioner of Pensions, except in certain cases where, by law, a certain specified amount is attached by statute to the disability named, is determined by the degree of disabilelaimant.

AMOUNTS UNIFORMLY FIXED. Thus, where a claimant's disability is total be is given, under the statute, a fixed amount, This was formerly \$8, and is now fixed at different amounts for different cases; among others ent amounts for different cases; among others \$18 total, and the amount that would be \$18 for a total disability is subdivided into fractions, that is, less than total for the lesser degrees of disability. Thus, if one man is found to be very little disabled (by the Medical Board) he is given 1-18th or \$1; or, if he is still more disabled, 2-18th, and so on.

If a man, for instance, has lost a portion of his finger, and is to an appreciable degree disabled, he may have been rated by some Examining Board at \$4 for that; and so in some cases for some other slight disability.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE. If however, he has suffered from chills or him by exposure in the swamps during his ser-vice as a soldier, and which may not prove permanent, or may increase, he may have been thought slightly disabled if at all, and entitled, at the beginning and at most to a small fraction of the total, say \$2; which is the amount fixed in many of the disabilities allowed. In this latter case it might possibly have been a question with the board whether he was to get anything, or was disabled at all; but from a length generativation of his case.

but, from a lenient construction of his case, they have given him \$2. they have given him \$2.

If now, by an order of the Commissioner, without regard to this medical examination, the man who has thus been receiving \$2 is advanced to \$4 without the man who was more disabled and who had been rated at \$4 being himself advanced, it is obvious that injustice is done to the higher graded man, because he is put upon a par with a man evidently less disabled.

WHERE IT WOULD HITCH.

And so, between soldier and soldier, there s an unfair preference of the less injured. If these cases, however are all referred to the examining surgeons, and they find the dis-ability to be equal to \$4, and it is then allowed. everything has been done in order and in accord with law, and upon a basis that any man can understand, and which will have limits fixed by medical knowledge, and experienced tra-fixsional resultation

orofessional reputation.
On the contrary, if arbitrary orders of the Commissioner are the basis, it must result that a few are made favorites, and given a particular amount, and the great mass of the amount, and the great mass of the men who have to depend upon medical examinations are put at a great disadvantage. Therefore, it was decided that there is no authority in the law for an order arbitrarily increasing a great mass of men's pensions in the face of the statute already cited, and which order is not extended to all the pensioners' cases,

THAT DALZELL LETTER.

The Commissioner, whose order has given rise to this decision, in his recent letter to Mr. Dalzell, did not claim that, his order was to be construed according to its terms, for he said: "While Commissioner I issued two orders which I thought, and still think, were mighty good ones; first, that the 33,000 men on the pengood ones; first, that the 33,000 men on the pension roll at less than \$1 a month should all, unless they had had a medical examination within a year, be ordered for examination before their home board, with a view to putting them up to at least \$1 per mouth pension, or drop them off the rolls, for it is my opinion that, for a man who is worthy of any pension at all, a dollar a week is small enough to consider a pension."

any pension at all, a dollar a week is small enough to consider a pension." The order itself reads: "April 25, 1889—In all cases where a pensionable disability is found the rate allowed shall not be less than \$4 per mouth to date from and including March 27, 1880." TAKEN BOTH TOGETHER

The decision that was made by the Assistant Secretary is in accordance with these two propositions. The Commissioner announced one before he resigned in his office the other day to Mr. Dalzell. The Assistant Secretary takes them together, and not separately. The order as made was arbitrarily unqualified, and required an advance, without examand required an advance, without examination, to the amount specified at \$4 per
mouth. It did not propose to drop any one, as
the letter pretended it did, and it did not order
any one for examination before the Home
Board, as the letter pretended it did. It was
an unauthorized, unqualified and illegal order
for every pensioner to be advanced to \$4 who
was receiving less; it was made April 25, and it
was proposed to have it take effect March 27.
A slight consideration of this matter will A slight consideration of this matter will show that, to give away \$66,000 of the public money on such an order as this, would be but the beginning of a system by which millions could be expended, uncontrolled by law, as it was unauthorized by precedent.

POOR AS BAD AS RICH There would be no more harm in giving to Senator Manderson \$4,000, or more, than there would be in giving to 23,000 men \$66,000; In either case it would be an unauthorized distribution of the public moneys, and the door of the Treasury might as well be open to actual it to be cashed without questioning.

It is also obvious that such a course as this would not be of benefit to the soldiers, ultiwould not be of benefit to the soldiers, ulti-mately, as it is intended only to benefit those who are the least disabled; in other words, those who have the least claim for disability. If one may judge that these men are to be advanced upon a mere opinion as to what should be the least amount of pension, the others might justly claim that their more severe wounds and disabilities were guite as more should be the least amount of pension, the others might justly claim that their more severe wounds and disabilities were quite as uncompensated as those of less degree. In other words, whenever the opinion of a Commissioner, without investigation, is substituted for actual examination as to disability, every man's pension.

PUT AT RISK

another to be so exaggerated as that the Gov ernment or people would allow it or to be so disparaged that nothing could be obtained. If ciple. It is a mere question of whim or capcipie. It is a mere question of whim or cap-rice. It is upon this that it has been insisted that the law should be adhered to and the pre-cedents established should have weight. It must also be obvious in all this there is no expression, as there is no disposition to prevent any deserving soldier from acquiring all the pension his disability entitles him to— either by original amplication or application either by original application or application for increase. All that is being done it to maintain the law, to be liberally construed but by no means disregarded, and to allow each in his turn, without partiality, all he is ent

lied to.

If the law is a bad one, the weak, the distant and those without powerful friends will suffer, while favorites will flourish.

TANNER'S PRIVATE SECRETARY TOO Squires, of Brooklyn, New Fired From th General Land Office.

General Land Office, has been dismissed Mr. Squires was formerly private secretary to Pension Commissioner Tanner.

PHILADELPHIA FIRST.

Senator Quay Says That the Pittsburg Posts mastership Will Receive Consideration-The Pennsylvania Senator's New Residence.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WASHINGTON, October 16 .- In the two days which have passed since the arrival of Senators Quay and Cameron those gentlemen have been exceedingly busy, though no Pennsylvania appointments have yet re-

"No matter what reports have been sent out," said Senator Quay to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH this evening, "no further progress has been made in the matthe postmastership at Pittsburg. There is absolutely nothing to report respecting it. In regard to the Philadelphia offices you can say that Senator Cameron and myself have an engagement to meet the President at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and it is possible that after our conference there may be something definite to announce touching the Philadelphia offices under consideration.

The Senator is very comfortably installed in his new house on the corner of Nineteenth and I streets, Senator Sawyer's former residence. The house is of the old-fashioned order of architecture, with plain square front, an immense double dwelling with a central hall and saloon parlors on either side, beautifully decorated with paintings and Trabiah research decrease. and Turkish rugs and drapery. much more suitable house for such entertainment as is expected of the great Penn sylvania Senator and political manager than the dwelling occupied by him last session on K street. The Senator expects to be here for a week or so and then to return to Beaver to remain until alter the

SECRETARY NOBLE'S TURN. He Corrects Exaggerated Reports and Re

views the Veterans' Prospects. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, October 16 .- Secretary Noble pronounces as sensational the statement of a widely published dispatch that "the wholesale re-rating order of the late Pension Commissioner, which has just been rescinded, involves untold millions," and that "it is not certain yet that the present revenues of the Government will be equal to the demands created by that sweep of Tanner's pen."

As the order has been rescinded, of course it can effect no damage in the future, and what has been done in the past, even if it were allowed to stand unchanged, would not, it is estimated, foot up more than \$100,-000 or \$150,000 at the outside. The havoc had only fairly begun when the Secretary discovered it and applied a summary check. It is understood that the estimates for the next fiscal year, which Secretary Noble is now preparing, will amount to less than \$100,000,000, though the precise amount is not yet determined. The Secretary said:
"Who knows whether provision of one sort or another may not be made for the veterans one day, when they are grown old and feeble? I have no objection to the proper re-rating of a man's pension when he has submitted to an examination and been pro nounced qualified. But I do object to hav ing a clerk take advantage of the opportuni-ties offered by his position in the Pension Bureau to push his own case forward out of turn, or write himself higher up the acale of rates because he happens to be where he can handle the machinery himself." "Do the soldiers take your view of the

"I have every reason to suppose that they do. Of the vast mass of correspondence which has poured into this department from Grand Army comrades and members of the Loyal Legion, and other veterans during the last month, the writers are almost unani mous in supporting my position."

A PHILADELPHIA FOX HUNT.

The Superintendent of That City's Min Requested to Resign.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WASHINGTON, October 16 .- It was re orted at the Treasury Department to-day that the Secretary had asked for the resignation of Superintendent Fox, of the Philadelphia Mint, and the information appears to be quite authentic.

BIBLICAL ROMANCE NO. 2.

Mahone Quotes Joshun to Secure the Pious Colored Element-Negro Preachers Supplied With Texts Gratis for the Coming Campaign.

PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 RICHMOND, October 16 .- The negroes are wildly excited over Mahone's latest secret campaign circular. Some weeks ago he sent out private letters, asking for the names of colored ministers. To such address he is sending a card and circular. Upon the card are printed scriptural references, calling especial attention to the 14th, 15th, 16th,

17th and 18th chapters of Joshua.

In the 17th chapter he calls attention to the following passage: "But the mountains shall be thine, for it is a wood, and thou shalt cut it down; and the outgoings of it shall be thine; for thou shalt drive the Canaanites, though they have iron chariots and though

they be strong."

In the eighteenth chapter he calls attention to the following passage: "And there remained among the children of Israel seven tribes which had not received their inheritance, and Joshua said unto the children of Israel: 'How long are ye slack to go to possess the land which the Lord God of your fathers hath given you?' And Joshua cast lots for them in Shiloh before the Lord, and there Joshua divided the land unto the children of Israel according to their divisions."

Mahone simply asks the negroes to read these extracts carefully. Joshua is the favorite prophet of the negro race, and these thousands in connection with the election. They regard it as the promise of a division of the land of the whites among the negroes. Indeed, some of their ministers do not hesitate to tell that they are one of the seven tribes which have not received their inheritance. Mahone also offers large prizes to the colored man who shall bring out the

DESOLATION AND WANT

Likely to Result From the Failure of Crops

in South Dakota. ST. PAUL, October 16 .- A. H. Trow, once a member of the Minnesota Legislature from Fillmore county, now a resident of Miner county, South Dakota, was at the State Capital this morning, soliciting aid for Dakota sufferers. Mr. Trow tells a sad tale of the desolation and want in Miner and adjoining counties, and says emphatically that unless aid is granted many tamilies must inevitably freeze or starve before next

spring.

This state of things is the result of the drouth, which caused a complete failure of crops of all kinds in Miner and a portion of Sanborn counties.

Wanted, World's Fair Subscriptions NEW YORK, October 16.—The Finance Committee of the World's Fair to-day resolved to take without delay the necessary steps to obtain subscriptions to the guar antee fund of \$5,000,000, and a sub-commit

IN SULLIVAN'S OFFICE

The Place Around Which the Cronin Investigation Centers.

HIS STENOGRAPHER ARRESTED.

The Man Who Posed as a Reporter at the

Discovery of the Body, AND WANTED A FAKE JUROR AFTER.

Valuable Point. Henry M. Stoltenberg, the confidential clerk and stenographer of Alex Sullivan, was arrested yesterday, and after a secret examination, quietly placed where he could be found when wanted. This places Sullivan's office and records as the supposed source of the jury-fixing scheme.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. CHICAGO, October 16 .- State's Attorney Longenecker and the lawyers who are assisting him in the prosecution of the murderers of Dr. Cronin, think they are getting closer than ever to the fountain head of the great jury-bribing conspiracy. Late this afternoon Henry S. Stoltenberg, confidential clerk and stenographer of Alex. Sullivan and Thos. B. Windes, was arrested by detectives and hurried to jail for the part he is supposed to have played in the plot. The arrest was made at 5 P. M., just as the big opera house building in which the office is located was crowded with people. It was 6 P. M. when the young man was taken into Judge Longenecker's room. There he met the lawyers for the State, Chief Hubbard and Captain Schuettler. A brief conference was held. It was evidently satisfactory to the State, for when the meeting was over Stoltenberg was sent away in the custody of two officers specially detailed to guard him, and it was afterward officially stated that he had been taken to a hotel where he could be closely guarded until his presence before the grand jury is required.

WANTED A FAKE JUROR. The prisoner had scarcely left the building when Thomas B. Windes, Alexander Sullivan's partner, and a Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court, rushed into the State's offices. He said he wanted to see Stoltenberg or any of the attorneys for the State who could give him some information as to the prisoner's whereabouts. Judge Longenecker and his assistants had left the building. The master waited 20 minutes for their return and then left in high dudgeon. He claimed that the stenographer had been taken away under the belief that he was to appear as a witness before the grand jury. Stoltenberg's connection with the crime is one of the secrets of the State's Attorney's office. The only thing kuown about him is that both Bailiff Hanks and Fred W. Smith, who were John Graham's chief lieutenants, have made frequent use of his name in their confessions. It is claimed his name in their confessions. It is claimed that Hanks, whose story is being zealously guarded by the State's Attorney, and he frequently met Stoltenberg in Graham's company, and that the stenographer appeared to be deeply interested in the work of getting a "fake" juror. Smith only spoke of Stoltenberg last night, when he met Judge Longenecker in the office of the county jail, but the conversation was of such a nature that the State's Attorney made up his mind to have an interview made up his mind to have an interview with the stenographer at the first oppor

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONER. The latest prisoner is a fine looking felow with blue eyes and a flaming blonde mustache. He dresses with great care and taste. He attends to all of Alex. Sullivan's correspondence and executes all his private found Stoltenberg was one of the first men suspected of being implicated in the crime. He was summoned before the special grand jury and submitted to the inspection of a woman who was supposed to be Mrs. Carl-son, and though she partially identified him as a man who had called on her in the guise of a newspaper reporter, he was released. Stoltenberg has been in Alex. Sullivan's employ for several years. He has a family. His arrest now brings the investigation into the office of the man who has been popu-larly supposed to be the controlling spirit of

the conspiracy.

Judge Longenecker declined to say to night whether the prisoner had admitted anything during the conference. The proceedings at the trial were dull and un-interesting. No jurors were secured and no

peremptory challenges used.

To-night the stenographer's mother told a reporter that she had just received a message of her son through a third party. It was so the effect that he would not be home tonight. Many reports in regard to Stolten-berg were affoat during the evening. One was that a woman telephoned to one of the hotels had testified before the grand jury to-day that Stoltenberg was the person who handed in a dispatch said to have been sent to Winnipeg directing the lawyers for suspect Burke to warn the latter against communicating with Officer Collins on the journey to Chicago. This dispatch, it is claimed, was signed "J. G.," the same initials as those of John Graham, A. S. Trude's clerk, who has been charged with being implicated in an attempt to "fix" the being implicated in an attempt to

CARS WRECKED AND BURNED. Fifty Persons Injured, One Fatally, in

Collision Near Omaha. OMAHA, October 16 .- By a collision tween an east and a westbound train at Gibson, on the Burlington and Missouri Road, at 6:45 last evening, about 50 passengers were injured. Two engines were completely demolished and a chair car and combination car were thrown from the tracks and reduced to atoms. The wrecked cars were crowded with passengers, all of whom were more or less injured. Peter Renland, a hotel proprietor, was so badly hurt that he died shortly after being taken

The chair car caught fire, and several persons were severely burned before they could be rescued. The exact number of injured has not been ascertained. There were several persons from New York on the train, but the most of the passengers were Western people.

ANOTHER HOCKING VALLEY STRIKE Seems to be in the Wind, According to Su perficial Indications.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. COLUMBUS, O., October 16 .- Patrick Mc-Bryde, Secretary of the Miners' Progressive Union, received a telegram this evening from Alex. Johnson, stating that a meeting had been called for to-morrow to take action on the report of the committee appointed to confer with the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company and secure recogni tion for the union miners.

From what can be learned the indications are that a strike will be ordered.

THE BRUSH PLANT SOLD. Reported Transfer to the Thomson-Houston

Company for \$3,250,000. BOSTON, October 16 .- It is unders that the entire plant of the Brush Electric

THE NEWEST SOUTH MR. MILLS' BILL

1889.

Not Receipted Nor the Braddock |Farme Mentioned at the Democratic Mass Meeting in Philadelphia Last Night-Cleveland Again.

OCTOBER 17.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 PHILADELPHIA, October 16 .- The mas meeting under the auspices of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania at the Academy of Music to-night was a great success. Nearly all of the younger leaders of the party were in attendance, but the old war horses were absent. Joseph P. Murphy, a prominent manufacturer, was chosen as presiding officer, and speeches were made by Congress-man Mills, of Texas, and Wilson, of West Virginia; ex-Governor Abbett, of New Jersey; Governor Biggs, of Delaware, and James M. Beck, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Mills during his speech spoke of the inequalities of the present tariff laws; condemned the policy of the present national administration and maintained that the fight for tariff reform would continue until victory has been achieved. He declared that if the law was changed to suit the Democratic policy there would be no harbor world's ports free from American vessels flying American flags. He referred to Grover Cleveland's administration, and commended him for his tariff declaration of

The other speakers followed in the sam vein, and the last speaker devoted his re-marks to a discussion of the State fight, praising Bigler and urging the party to stand by him without regard to factional

Chairman Murphy, of the meeting, in opening referred to Cleveland's record as President, and predicted his nomination in 1892. His utterances in relation to Cleve land were roundly applauded, and many o the local leaders here think that Cleveland will be named in 1892.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S SENATOR. Hon. Gideon C. Moody Elected-His Credit able Military and Civil Record.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. DEADWOOD, DAK., October 16 .- There is great rejoicing in this town over the election of Hon. Gideon C. Moody to the United States Senate for South Dakota. Preparations are being made to give him a grand reception on his return. Judge Moody is a native of New York; was born at Courtlandt, in that State, in 1832; studied law in Syracuse, and emigrated to Indiana in the filties; was elected to the Legislature of Indiana in 1860, which position he resigned to accept a commission in the army, where he served with distinction; was a member of the State Convention of Indiana which nominated Henry S. Lane for Lieutenant Governor, the same convention nom-inating Benjamin Harrison for Clerk of the Supreme Court of that State.

After the war Moody came to Dakota and went to farming, resuming the practice of law shortly afterward at Yankton. He was a member of the Dakota Legislature for several years, and at one time Speaker. He was appointed Judge of the First judicial was appointed Judge of the First judicial district of Dakota by President Hayes. He has always been an advocate of the division of Dakota, and was a member of the Chicago convention in 1888, and the author of the plank in the Republican platform in regard to the Territories. Beside this, he is the attorney for the Home Stake Mining Compony, the largest quartz gold mine company in the world. Judge Moody has been a resident of Deadwood for 12 years.

MAD WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Recommendation Was Ignored.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 ST. Louis, October 16 .- Congressman Nat Frank, of this city, is highly indignant with President Harrison and Secretary Windom. Last July the three St. Louis Congressmen, Kinsey, Frank and Needringhaus, divided the Federal offices harmoniously, and agreed to support each other. Kinsey selected George D. Reynolds for the District Attorneyship, and he was appointed. Needringhaus selected C. F. Wennecker for Collector of Internal Rev-enue, and Frank selected Louis Wittenberg for Appraiser. Last night Wennecker was appointed, and, to the surprise and disgust of Frank, L. S. Metcalf was appointed Appraiser. Frank sat down and wrote the following dispatch:

ST. LOUIS, October 15. To Hon. Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: Have learned from private dispatches that you have appointed Metcalf Appraiser instead of the gentleman you promised me to appoint or to first notify me that you could not do so. Secretary Windom made me the same promises. Has the appointment been made despite these promises? Please answer.

(Signed)

NATHAN FRANK.

Mr. Frank has received no answer and his mad is still way up.

WITH THE SAME RAZOR. Man Almost Beheads His Wife and Cuts His Own Threat.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM, TO THE DISPATCH.; CAMBRIDGE, N. J., October 16 .- Harvey Hodge killed his wife here at an early hour this morning and then attempted suicide, but was saved by his two sons. Hodge has for some time manifested jealousy of his wife, accusing her of too great intimacy with other men. This morning while his wife was asleep in bed he nearly severed her head from her body with a razor. Their two sons sleeping upstairs were awakened by the screams of their mother, and, hastening into her sleeping room, witnessed he slaughter by their infuriated father. He had hauled her from the bed on to the floor and soon killed her, the boys being power-

less to prevent the deed.

Hodge then went into the sitting room, and, standing before a look-ing glass, was slashing at his own throat with the same razor with which he killed his wife, but was discovered by his boys who took the razor from him. Hodge was too much injured to attempt escape and

was soon under arrest.

A Coroner's jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree. Hodge and his wife were over 50 years old and have children. He was a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment.

THE PRESIDENT'S LITTLE SPEECH. He Welcomes the Maritime Conference Del-

egates in a Short Address. WASHINGTON, October 16. - President Harrison, in welcoming the delegates to the Maritime Conference to-day, made a brief speech, expressing his deep personal interest in the results which might be anticipated, and he trusted attained, by the conference, and hoped that the passage of the seas might be made as sa'e as it has been made rapid. The President, in conclusion, said that the object for which the conference had assem-bled was one which would attract universal interest throughout the world, and its at-

Stabbed While Defending His Wife. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, October 16.-Thomas M. Keely, a commission merchant, who lives at 83 Danforth avenue, in Greenville, Jersey City, was stabbed early this morning while defending his wife and her sister from the insults of Jain C. Henry, a railroad brakeman. The wound is dangerous.

She Appears as the Commercial Rival of the Eastern States.

A GIGANTIC RAILROAD SCHEME.

Concentrating the Shipments of the Southwest at Tampa, Fla.

A BIG BID FOR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE. List of Railroads and Steamship Lines in the New Combination.

The latest departure of the New South is said upon excellent authority to be a combination of Southern and Southwestern railroad and steamship companies to make Tampa, Fla., the great depot of the Southern and Western export trade. The possibilities are all in favor of the scheme, and the names of the interested corporations are SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., October 16 .- The reatest railroad deal in the history of the outh is approaching consummation here. The scheme is so gigantic in proportions and so far-reaching in its results that one may be pardoned for doubting, but it is given out here as absolutely true. The authority for the outline here given is a United States Senator who is an intimate friend of the capitalists concerned. H. B. Plant, president of the Plant system of railroads and steamboat lines, and John Inman, president of the Richmond Terminal Company, are at the head of the deal. These capitalists have made a deal whereby they have obtained control of the harbor rights at Tampa, Fla., and have determined to make that port the great shipping place for all, or nearly all the export freight from the Southwest and Northwest to Europe, South and Central America.

ABSORBING EASTERN SHIPPING. ABSORBING EASTERN SHIPPING.

The lines will carry their own freight and that of their connections to Tampa instead of Boston, New York and other ports. The lines that are in the movement are the Richmond Terminal Company's system, including the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the Central of Georgia, the Richmond and Danville, the Georgia Pacific, the Plant System of railroads, the Louisville and Nashville, Texas Pacific, Southern Pacific and probably the Queen and Crescent, the Plant steamship lines and several new lines of steamers to be established. The harbor will that of their connections to Tamps instead of Boston, New York and other ports. The lines that are in the movement are the Richmond on Perminal Company's system, including the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the Central of Georgia, the Richmond and Danville, the Georgia Paritic, the Plant System of rail roads, the Louisville and Nashville, Texas Pacific, Southern Pacific and probably the Queen and Crescent, the Plant as teamship lines and several new lines of stemmers to be established. The harbor will be improved, new wharves built and terminal facilities stranged. Beside this, it is given out that Mesars. Plant and Innain and Well sending of the great influx of the Georgia and other lines terminating at New Orleans in order to Statemers to Mobile and New Orleans in order to Statemers to Mobile and New Orleans in order to Statemers the Statement of the Company have carried her to where she was found. It was thought and the river where the water is shallow, or in other than the committee the by-laws were amended to make there. She was found. It was thought a thought the was knocked senseless and throw into the was found. It was thought and the review of the Prudential Committee when she started from home and it was good when the was knocked senseless and throw into the was found. It was thought the was found the review where the water is shallow, or in the probably the containing the was knocked senseless and throw into the was found. It was thought the was found the was found the review half the was found the review half

with favor by the South.

THAT CONTRACT WITH THE PENNSY.

issioner Schoonmaker Decides Tha Its Production is Not Necessary. WASHINGTON, October 16 .- The hearing in the cases of the Independent Refiners' Associations of Oil City and Titusville, Pa., versus the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was resumed before the Inter-State Com merce Commission to day. There were but three Commissioners sitting in the hearing, Messrs. Morrison, Schoonmaker and Veszey. Commissioner Schoonmaker announced the decision of the commission in regard to the request made at the hearing in Titusville in May, by counsel for the complainants, for the production by the Pennsylvania Rail-road of a contract alleged to have been made in 1879 between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the National Transit Company, by which the former was to be guar-anteed 25 per cent of all traffic from the oil regions at the same rates for the pipe lines

and railroads. In delivering the decision of the con In delivering the decision of the commis-sion Mr. Schoonmaker called attention to the fact that neither he nor Mr. Veazey had participated in the hearing of the cases at Titusville. They had, however, given the matter due and proper consideration, and come to the conclusion that the compulsory production of the contract was not required for the purposes of the case. Commission Morrison, speaking for himself, dissent from the views expressed by his colleagues, and expressed himself as holding the same opinion he did at Titusville, when he gave his opinion that the contract was important evidence in the case.

A DOUBLE DIVORGE.

Turn About Fair Play With Canada's Pinance

Minister's Wife. ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. OTTAWA, October 16 .- D. B. Chisholn the former husband of Mrs. George E. Fos ter, wife of the Dominion Minister of Finance, who was divorced in Chicago from Chisholm to enable her to marry Foster, will apply to the Dominion Senate during the approaching session of Parliament for a divorce on his own account, failing in which, it is asserted, he will contest the validity of his wife's marriage with the Minister of Finance.

Hon. Hector Cameron, one of the ablest

wyers in Canada, and an ex-Member lawyers in Canada, and an ex-Member of Parliament, and a strong supporter and friend of the present Dominion Government, says that Foster's marriage is illegal and that Chisholm will have no difficulty in claiming his wife and making it hot for Foster if he sees fit to do so. Foster is as mute as a clam. His friends say he has been in constant fear of Chisholm turning up all along, and now that there appears to be a strong possibility of it the Minister of Finance views the situation uneasily.

FOILING THE BODY-SNATCHERS.

Ralph Walde Emerson's Son's Precautio Against the Recent Vandalisa.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 CONCORD: N. H., October 16 .- Edward W. Emerson, the son of the illustrious W. Emerson, the son of the invarious Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose grave in Sleepy Hollow was recently desecrated, has taken steps to prevent any further distaken steps to prevent any further disturbance by amateur grave robbers.

Said to-night to be critical. He is now said to be suffering with uremia, and this, in view of his feeble condition, renders his recovery a matter of grave doubt. His friends fear the worst.

of the casket which contains his father's re-mains, and is satisfied that the contents were not disturbed. He ordered the coffin placed in a new box, and will have the whole enolosed in a heavy stone tomb under ground. The slabs are to be hermetically sealed, and the tomb will be made so strong that only a determined effort by professional bodydetermined effort by professional snatchers could rob the coffin of its co

THE ANTI-WIRE WAR

Mayor Grant Determined to Pash it Unt the Streets are Made Safe-The Health Board Recommends Forbidding Henry Currents.

NEW YORK, October 16.-Mayor Grantsaid to-day that he would continue to use every possible means to prevent the elec light companies from operating their plan until such time as the wires would be absolutely safe. All day long workmen were busy replacing gas lamps and burners on the posts in the public parks, and these squares looked a little more cheerful tosquares looked a little more cheerful tonight. The Park Commissioners have absolute control of the parks and are not affected by the legal proceedings now pending. This afternoon they revoked permits
given for overhead electric wires in their
jurisdiction, and directed the removal of
poles and wires used for the transmission of
high tension or alternating currents. Extra
policemen will be assigned to the public
parks until they are efficiently lighted.

The Board of Realth to-day sent to Mayor
Grant a communication recommending that
continuous currents above 500 volts and The Board of Health to-day sent to Mayor Grant a communication recommending that continuous currents above 500 volts and alternating currents above 250 volts be forbidden until other and better means for safety be provided. The arguments in court on the injunctions against the municipal authorities were squashed to-day excepting the case of the Electric Power Company which will be concluded to-morrow. Briefs will be submitted on Saturday:

A DASTARDLY CRIME.

A Thirteen-Year-Old Girl Nearly Murdered

for Six Dollars. RPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, October 16 .- Annie T. Green, a 13-year-old daughter of William H. Green, of Kearney, near New York, was sent from her home this morning by her father, who is a builder, with \$6 to Newark father, who is a builder, with \$6 to Newark to pay a bill at L. L. Carlisle's lumber yard. At noon she had not returned and he went in search of her. At Carlisle's he learned that she had not paid the bill. He waited until night, and then went to the Newark police headquarters and left a description of the girl. She was found by her mother last night unconscious on the boardwalk near her father's house. Her clothes were wet and bedraggled, and she appeared to have had a sharp tussle with somebody.

Doctors restored her to her senses for a

DECAPITATION MADE BASY.

Letter From the President That Pre duced the Desired Result. TERRE HAUTE, October 16.-President Harrison's letter to General M. D. Manson, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh district of Indiana, which called

Seventh district of Indians, which called out his resignation, has been made public. The letter is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, September 4, 1889.

DEAR GENERAL—When I was at Indianapolis I endeavored to have a conference with you, but the demand upon your time and mine seemed to prevent you from responding to my request. Mr. Ransdell informed me that you had said to him that you would address me a letter, relieving me of a possible embarrassment connected with a change in the Collector's office now held by you, and I have been expecting to hear from you. I do not wish to make any official request or suggestion to you, but a change cannot much longer be deferred, and my desire has been that it might be made in a way as agreeable to you as possible. This is the object of this personal note. Please inform me of your purpose.

Very respectfully yours,

BRNJAMIN HARRISON.

On September 16 General Manson sent

On September 16 General Manson sent his letter of resignation, made public to-day, and on the 23d he received a letter from the President "thanking him for his manly and friendly course in the matter."

SIXTY LIVES WERE LOST. An Explosion Wrecks a Colliery and Buries

the Miners.

LONDON, October 16 .- By an explosion the Bentilee colliery at Longton, County of Stafford, early this morning at least 60 persons were killed. The pit was completely wrecked and the miners en-The bodies recovered tonight show that the victims died of night show that the victims died of gas poisoning. The rescuers were compelled to relinquish their search by the accumulation of gas. It was hoped that the search would be resumed at midnight, but the latest advices from the scene state that a fire is raging and that another explosion is feared. The underground manager is among the victims.

is among the victims.

The record of the men down the mine has been lost, hence it is impossible to verify the number. It is supposed that the explo-sion was caused by leakage from a disused seam. A relief fund has been started.

YOUNG BLAINE'S DOCTOR'S BILLS. The Secretary's Son Confesses Jadgment in

Favor of His Physician. NEW YORK, October 16 .- J. G. Blaine, Jr., son of the Secretary of State, to-day confessed judgment in the New York Supreme Court for \$329 65 in favor of Dr. Foster C. Fuller. The action was brought to recover payment for professional services rendered to the defendant's wife and child between June 1 and November 1, 1888.

HARTRANFT DANGEROUSLY ILL The Ex-Governor's Condition Critical, and

His Friends Fear the Worst. NORRISTOWN, October 16 .- The condition of General John F. Hartranft, who has

COLUMBUS, October 16.-Dr. Probst, Secretary of the State Board of Health, has received communication from the Mayor of Sandusky, asking instructions as to how to protect themselves from the reported scourge of smallpox at Point Peles.

THREE CENTS BRAND OF HERESY

Joon Would-Be Missionaries. aulty Examinations.

SUCH IS THE CHARGE PREFERRED

By the Rev. Dr. Griffiths Against the Board of Foreign Missions.

EPISCOPAL LITURGICAL CHANGES

rought Before the Convention Testerday, and Some of Them Adopted.

A lively debate took place during the de-iberations of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Griffiths styled the system of examinations a secret tribunal, inconsistent with a Christian body. In the Protestant Episcopal Convention several ritualistic changes were proposed.

NEW YORK, October 16.—To-day's pro-ceedings of the American Board of Foreign Missions were far more lively than the deiberations of such a staid body usually are. There was a warm debate and the system of examining candidates was at-

system of examining candidates was attacked, and by no means mildly.

The proceedings began at 9 o'elock at the Broadway Tabernacle. After a paper by Dr. Alden on the place of prayer in missionary work, and reports from Dr. Tyler, an African missionary, Dr. W. D. Clark read a paper entitled "Twenty Years la Japan." It spoke of the work done in Japan during the 20 years that the board has had missionaries in the field. The outlook in Japan was very encouraging. Buddhism and Confucianism had broken down. To American ministers Dr. Clark gave the honor of having done their full share in the great work of the past decade.

A WARM DEBATE STARTED.

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At the alternoon session the report of the Committee of Fifteen was taken up, on the subjects of closer relation between the board and the church, and the election of corporate members. It was presented by Rev. E. W. Blatchford. He stated that the committee had received from ministers, professors and others replies to their circulars in which 325 advocated a change, 200 opposed and 39 expressed no opinion. Of those addressed 1,023 made no reply.

Upon the recommendation of the committee the by-laws were amended to main the president and vice president ex-officion members of the Prudential Committee. Rev. Dr. Griffiths, of Boston, started a warm argument by stating that he wanted a change in order that three scandals in the board might be cleared up. It was a notorious fact, he said, that the examinations of the board for candidates was simply a secret tribunal which might completely ostracine a man and utterly ruin him by asking questions which they well knew he could not answer to his own heart. Such an act on the part of the board

just as soon as we can start the wheels motion. [Applause.] As a paster I we recognition. I cannot understand why it that when any business is transacted by the board that the chairman turns his back me. The quicker this question is settle the better it will be, for there is unrest the church. You can sleep on it if you libut there is unrest. We want a change. It was decided to keep the committee other year.

other year. RITUALISTIC CHANGES.

Work of the Committee of Liturgical Revise lon in the P. E. Convention-Several Alterations Proposed

and Adopted. New York, October 16.—Prayers were read in the House of Deputies this morning by Rev. Dr. Bancroft and Bishop William Whitaker, of Pennsylvania. The reports of special committees were first taken up. The sentiment of that to which the memorial of colored elergymen was referred, was divided. A majority and minority report were pre-sented. Dr. Philip Brooks, who presented the minority report, said in speaking of the church, "She knows nothing of the color of a man's skin." Dr. Dix then took occ remind the convention that the thir

of the session had arrived and that no mere new resolutions could be offered. The resolution of the Rev. D. Fair, of Michigan, providing for the spiritual needs of those navigating inland waters, was passed.

At 11:10 the House went into Committee At 11:10 the House went into Committee of the Whole on the majority report of the Joint Committee on Liturgical Revision Chancellor Woolworth, of Nebraska, in the chair. Rev. Samuel Hart, of Connection moved that the first resolution be passed. I says: "That the word 'Proper' he inserted before the word sessions in the heading of the tables of lessons for Sundays, for Hol Days and for the forty days of Lent, and that tables of proper lessons be inserted in the table of contents." This was adopted unanimously. Dr. Hart then moved the adoption of the second resolution, providing for the insertion of additional words in the prayer, after the response "our mouth shall prayer, after the response "our mouth a show forth thy praise." It was lost, final action was taken on the third amment, providing for changes in the ware of the prayer for the State, the minister the people in the morning and ever mayer.

the people in the morning and evening prayer.

At the afternoon session the House of Deputies resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and debated the fourth amendment of the Committee on Liturgical Ravision. Rev. Morrison, of Albany, said that some people objected to Psalm zev. because it was English, but he thought there was no such thing as Anglophobia in religion. Dr. Carey withdrew his amendment and a vote was taken to approve the action of the House of Bishops and adopt the amendment, but this motion was lost. Dr. Hunt read the fifth amendment:

That there be added to the rubric before the

That there be added to the rubric before the benedicite this note: "But note that when the Benedicite is sunr, it shall not be necessary to repeat the words Praise Him and magnify Him forever' at the end of every verse."

This was voted on and lost. The sixth and seventh amendments met the same fate. The eighth amendment, that the prayer for all conditions of men and the general korkitstown, Occober 16.—The conditions of men and the general tion of General John F. Hartranft, who has been ill for some time with pneumonia, is said to-night to be critical. He is now said to be suffering with uremia, and this, in view of his feeble condition, renders his recovery a matter of grave doubt. His friends fear the worst.

Anxious About a Smallpox Scourge.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPARCE. I

be omitted."

The original prayer for Rogation and Rogation days as agreed up House of Bishops was adopted other proposed prayers were adopted report No. 1 of the Committee of Book in regard to the use of the thanksgiving.